Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 57.—[New Series. TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1829. WHOLE NO. 237. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will e continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL,

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro,' stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro.' N. C. May 30. 1828—84tf.

PHILADELPHIA Coach Establishment.

THE subscriber, No. 288 and 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety OF COACHES, *Chariotees, Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c.* which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

HENRY HUBER, jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

NO. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia,

—OPPOSITE HIESKELL'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising everyarticle in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains andcarpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddle and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt64

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at Concord, on Thurdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the 1st Aug. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires. ight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Æronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B.—Great care will be taken to give general satifaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[t1 A.]

Fresh Goods—*Cheap Goods!*

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a large assortment of

SPRING & *Summer Goods, Hard Ware* AND GROCERIES,

containing almost every article usually found in Stores, bought for cash and selected by himself with care, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a full supply and as low, for cash, as any in the place, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

May, 1829.—6t38.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, vs. Susannah Sharpe. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Ann Armtrong, vs. Samuel Armstrong. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law. April Term, 1829.

Andrew Pressly, vs. Eleanor Pressly. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Jacob Raper, vs. Deborah Raper. } *Petition for Divorce.*

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

William Roberds vs Margaret Roberds. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1289.

Asher Lyon, vs. Lucinda Lyon. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

RDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clek of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, *April Term*, 1829.

William W. Erwin and Sons, vs. Cyrus Erwin. } Attachment.

Levied in the hands of Robert H. Erwin and William A. Erwin. Judgment by default and Enqury.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cyrus Erwin, the defendant in this suit, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Burke at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next and answer, plead or demur or final judgment will be entered against said defendant. *Attest.* J. ERWIN, Clk.

6t62.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

Barry Steward, vs. Harriet Steward. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, ordered by court, that publication be made for three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Sam. Henderson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829. SAM. HENDERSON, Clk.

3mt247

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Polly Buckner, vs. Edward Buckner. } PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45.....pr. adv. $4.

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the *Taxes* for the years specified:—

Persons' Names.	*Acres.*	*Value.*	*Year.*
Saml. Harris's heirs,	440	$300	1827
Lewis Baird's heirs,	1040	$740	1826-7
Daniel Black,	100	$150	1825
Frederick Cimeroe,	350	$350	1826
John Olliver,	50	$50	1825-6
Benjamin Cooper,	200	$150	1826
John Hues,	100	$100	1826
David Hues,	200	$200	1826
Guthridge Garland	150	$150	1826

SAMUEL McD. TATE, Former Sheriff of Burke.

Morganton, May 10, 1829.....10t242.

Ten Dollars Reward.

MY boy LEWIS left my plantation where I now live, on Monday, the 25th ultimo, without any cause, to my knowledge. Lewis is a dark mulatto, has something of the appearance of an Indian, is 18 or 19 years old, straight built, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a large mouth, and two or three of his fore teeth broken off or out; his hair is very bushy when long, but when cut lies as straight as an Indian's. He took with him a straw and a wool hat, a good many clothes, among which are a white pair of cotton jeans pantaloons; all his clothing is new. Where he will go I have but a poor guess, as he was raised in this county; but I expect he will sculk about the gold mines in this county and Mecklenburg. I will give a reward of $10 to any one who will bring him home, or $5 to secure him in jail and let me know.

P. BARRINGER.

Poplar Grove, Cabarrus county, June 2, 1829. } 233tf.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 10th of March last, a *BAY HORSE*, about 14 hands high, slender made, steep rump, black mane and tail, shod all round with old shoes when he left me, and was lame in the right fore foot, with a severe cut between the hair and hoof; he had also a star in his forehead, no other marks recollected, only somewhat shaved with saddle and gear. Any person that will deliver said horse to me, or give me, or the editor of the Yadkin and Catawba Journal information, so that I get him again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

HIRAM F. SLOAN.

Iredell county, May 29, 1829.....3t237.

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE

LAND DEEDS, SHERIFF'S DEEDS, WARRANTS, WITNESS TICKETS, ADMINISTRATORS BONDS, &c. &c. &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS, and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as it regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of,

Blk Blue and Olive Clothes,
Do. " Cassimeres,
Lastings and Circassians,
5-4 French Bombazines,
Bombazetts,
Cotton Cassimeres,
Union Drill,
Brown French Drilling,
English mix't Do.
Blk striped Satin,
4-4 mix'd Camblet, (a superior article)
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown Sheetings,
" " " " do. Bleached,
Superior Cotton Shirtings,
7-8, and 4-4, Bed Tick,
3-4, and 4-4 Apron Checks,
Russia Sheeting and Drillings,
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
Very fine Irish Linens,
A great variety of Calicoes,
Linen Cambrics,
Long Lawns,
Plain and Tamb'd Book Muslin,
4-4, and 6-4 Figured Leno,
Fine Swiss Muslin,
Jackonet and Mull Muslin,
White bordered Cravats,
Do. " Swiss,
Do. " Italian, (a superior article)
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Gros De Ete Robes,
Col'd Gros De Nap.
Batisse Dresses,
Italian and China Silks,
Silk Shawls and Hkf's.
White and Black silk Stockings,
Do. " and mix'd Socks.

And all other articles of Dry Goods that are usually in demand in this community.

A complete assortment of Hardware, plated ware and Saddlery;

Boots and Shoes; Leghorns; Whips; Canes; Umbrella's; Snuff and Spanish Segars;

China, Glass and Earthen ware; An extensive assortment of Groceries, of every description.

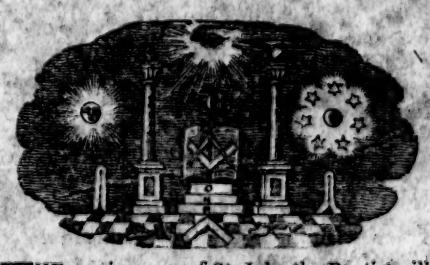
—ALSO—

An assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS.

All of which they offer low, for CASH, at wholesale or retail.

Salisbury, May 22, 1829. 54tf.

Masonic Celebration.



THE anniversary of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated by Phalanx Lodge No. 31, on the 24th instant. An appropriate oration will be delivered at the Presbyterian Church by Brother MARSHAL T. POLK. Members of the Fraternity generally are respectfully solicited to attend. A punctual attendance of the members of the Lodge will be expected.

F. M. ROSS, *Secretary.*

Wilkesborough Academy.

THE second session in this Academy will commence on Monday, the 29th of June instant, under the personal superintendence of the subscriber. Instruction will be given in all the branches usually taught in Academies. The school may be expected to be permanent.

A. W. GAY.

Wilkesboro', Wilkes county, N. C. May 25, 1829.....4t238.

Gen. R. K. CALL, formerly a delegate in Congress from Florida, in a letter addressed to Col. WHITE, published in a late number of the Floridian, at Tallahassee, makes the following comment upon one of the recent appointments of President Jackson:

With regard to the appointments of Mr. Berrien as Attorney General of the United States, I again repeat that the President was unadvised of his "pre-existing engagements" in the Florida land cases, when he conferred on him that appointment. What the President would have done had he been previously informed, I would not attempt to say, but I believe he would not have appointed Mr. Berrien Attorney General. What he will do, now he is informed of the fact, time alone will determine; but I am well assured the President on this, as well as on all other occasions, will discharge his high trust to the nation with wisdom and fidelity. Mr. Berrien has been employed and received fees to resist the claim of the government to near two millions of acres of land in Florida. I say that engagement is incompatible with his duties as Attorney General of the United States.

ANECDOTES OF DR. PARR.

From the Southern Review.

Dr. Parr obtained his situation at Norwich mainly through the exertions of Dr. Johnson, with whom he was on a friendly footing.—"Once sir," said he to a frined, "Sam and I had a vehement dispute on that most difficult of all subjects, the origin of evil. It called forth all the powers of our minds. No two tigers ever grappled with more fury. There was no Boswell present to detail our conversation; sir, he would not have understood it." One of their interviews at Bennet Langton's has been recorded by Boswell in his Life of Johnson. "I remember that interview well," said Parr, "I gave Johnson no quarter—the subject of our dispute was the liberty of the press. Dr. Johnson was very great—whilst he was arguing, I observed that he stamped. Upon this I stamped—Dr. Johnson said, 'why did you stamp, Dr. Parr?'—I replied, because you stamped; and I was resolved not to give you the advantage even of a *stamp* in the argument."

"He was insisting on the importance of discipline, established on a wise system, and enforced with a steady hand in schools, in colleges, in the army, when he was suddenly, and somewhat rudely interrupted by a young officer who had just received his commission, and was not a little proud of his blushing honors. 'What, sir,' said he, 'do you mean to apply that word *discipline* to the *officers* of the army? It may do well enough for the *privates.*" 'Yes, sir, I do,' was the stern reply; 'it is discipline that makes the scholar—it is discipline that makes the soldier—it is discipline that makes the gentleman—and the want of discipline has made you—what you are."

A young man of noble family had proposed to him this question—'Whether he thought the cross on the back of the ass was really occasioned by our Saviour's riding on that animal into Jerusalem!' Dr. Parr, with knit brows and raised voice, instantly replied, 'Mr. S. D. it would be well if you had a little more of the cross, and less of the ass!'

For the company of ladies he had a great fondness, particularly literary ladies, as Mrs. Barbauld, Miss Hamilton, Miss Carter, &c. Mrs. Opie was an especial favorite. When he had spoken to any of the girls incompany, he generally made the round, for fear the others, "poor things," should be mortified. Often, to flatter them, would he request the youngest to hold the lighted paper for his pipe. Yet even the fair sex were not always spared, in his retort courteous. To one lady, who had violated, as he thought, some of the little rules of propriety, he said—"Madam, your father was a gentleman, and I thought that his daughter might have been a lady." To another, who had also ventured to oppose him, with more warmth of temper than cogency of reasoning, and who afterwards apologized for herself by saying "that it is the privilege of women to talk nonsense"—"No madam," replied Parr, "it is not their privilege, but their infirmity. Ducks would walk, if they could but nature suffers them only to waddle."

Post Office Department.—Niles, in a late number of the Register, states that such is the attention and fidelity in the management of the Post Offices east and north of the Susquehannah, that generally not more than one letter out of 500, directed to the office of the Reg. had been lost. He says he cannot speak thus of the south and southwest; and that his losses have been heavy, notwithstanding the late excellent Post Master General was laboring to bring about a reformation in those quarters. The Register, he says, is sent with more certainty to the most distant places east, than it is the short distance of 50 miles south of the Potomac, except to some of the principal Post offices.

The march of Intellect.—Col. Despreaux, in a late pamplet on the police of Paris, remarks that there seem to be different periods for differnt crimes. He had always observed the summer months to be comparatively months of low riot. November began the burglaries, January and February the stealing of pocket handkerchiefs and snuff boxes, probably from the conflux to the theatres at that time. But that swindling transactions, and all other frauds that require peculiar dexterity, were prevalent about March.

Remarks from the Boston Courier, worthy of general perusal.

It is the first principle of policy, because the first duty of charity, to provide and to care for our own household—to feed, to clothe, and to sustain them. And it is but a small thing, when they do not ask alms, but mere employment, to give them the preference of employment over foreign manufacturers.

The economists of the day are at variance with every kindly feeling of our nature, and would build their theories upon the ruin of those affections and duties which hold the system of civil life together.

These quotations stand at the close of an article in Bell's Weekly Messenger of April 5, the writer of which endeavors to account for the distress in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, and which he does not scruple to ascribe mainly (though not entirely) to the Free Trade System of Mr. Huskisson. The distress is not confined to the manufacturers, but is acknowledged to exist in all branches of trade. The articles of national produce principally wrought are iron, lead, and copper; those most abundantly imported are colonial produce, foreign spirits, wine, &c. and in all these trades, it is said, "with one single exception, great embarrassment exists."

We have been frequently and sneeringly told within three or four years, that the advocates of the American System were wedded to the antiquated and exploded notions of political economists whose doctrines were false, and had been proved so by the experience of Great Britain, and Mr. Huskisson, with his new scheme of commercial philosophy, has been almost worshipped and adored by the anti-tariff writers and orators of our country. The writers in this same Bell's Weekly Messenger have, on more than one occasion, furnished arguments and illustrations for the Free Trade advocates of this country to prove, at second hand, that it was inexpedient & absurd for our government to pass laws for the protection of manufacturers, and wool growers, and that all branches of trade, if left to themselves, would protect themselves. It seems that the weekly oracles of Mr. Bell have found out that the Free Trade System has not produced all the advantages expected from its operation. By the fostering care of the government, they say "silk grew up to be a leading manufacture, and almost a staple of natural industry and wealth. If we did not export so much of the manufactured commodity, our home consumption, though confined to fifteen millions, was larger than the consumption of the thirty millions of our neighbors." But the manufacture has encountered a woful and unexpected change; and in the bitterness of regret these gentleman ask, Whence is it? "for it [the silk trade] grew up under prohibition statutes, and flourished in spite of the interloping of the smuggler, to whom such prohibitions are always a savory temptation." With no less of unwillingness and sorrow they furnish a reply to their own question: and this it is.

The *new scheme of commercial philosophy* has changed the scene,—for no sooner did the *Free Trade* System fix itself amongst us, by the repeal of the protecting statutes, than this fabric of our skill and opulence almost vanished from our sight. The genius of Political Economy, like the Genius of Evil, seemed armed with all the instruments of destruction, as respected this forlorn trade. It had pestilence and famine, if it had not the sword in its train, and has certainly continued to do as much mischief as if with all three.

Now we are willing, for once, to do what our opponents have often done—use the testimony of our enemy to establish our own favorite doctrines. Every position advanced by the writers in Bell, in reference to the trade of Great Britain, applies with great propriety to the cotton and woollen manufactures of our own country. The argument is indeed stronger in regard to our cottons and woollens; for the raw materials here are native products—the raw silk is imported for the British manufacturer. Under just and reasonable protection laws (we do not ask for prohibitory statutes) the cotton and the woollen trade may flourish "in spite of the interlopings of the smuggler;" but let the Genius of the Free Trade system, (most absurdly so called) of the Boston Anti-tariff Report and the South Carolina political economists once gain the ascendency in our national legislature, and it will, indeed, like the Genius of Evil, arm itself with all the instruments of destruction, the pestilence and the famine, if not the sword, to overthrow the forlorn manufacturers. Nor would the manufacturers be alone the sufferers. There is not a merchant nor a ship-owner in the nation who would not deplore the day when our protecting laws should be repealed. Destroy the cotton and wollen manufacturers of New England, and tell us, ye worshippers of the Genius of Free Trade, ye spouters at caucusses against the "cupidity of manufacturers," ye spawners of maledictions upon Rush and Clay and Webster, how much of the shipping of Boston could find employment. We repeat the sentiment of our motto—It is the first principle of policy to provide and to care for our own household—to feed, to clothe, and sustain them; the advocates of a different policy are at variance, with every kindly feeling of our nature & would build their theories upon ruin of those affections and duties which hold the system of civil life together.

FROM MEXICO.

The New York papers contain translations from a file of the Noticioso Mercantile up to the 16th ult. inclusive. A letter from Vera Cruz makes several statements which, it is said, are to be read with due allowance.—The writer says:

"The law for the expulsion of the Spaniards, went into operation in the city of Mexico on the 20th; and on 21t all the Spaniards were dragged out of their houses, and conducted before the officers, aided by an armed force, and with every species of vexation. The 20th was a day of great sadness and bitterness to the eyes of humanity, when the unhappy exiles departed, piously accompanied by their afflicted wives and tender children, weeping and bidding adieu to the city that gave them birth. In Puebla and its vicinity so many had arrived that the roads are frequented with families, and every hour in the day they are entering the city, involved in misery and desolation. To day the law goes into effect here; and if report is true, to-morrow will be a day of sorrow to the unarmed Spaniards. The Magistracy have been assembled in special session from 11 o'clock A. M. until now, which is 5 P. M. and the Foreign Consuls are with them.

Last night, at 9 o'clock, Gen. Santa Anna left this city in the direction of Alvarado, Tlacotolpam, and other places along the coast; promising to return shortly. Every day placards appear, in which is—Huzza for Santa Anna—let him be President for life—death to the Federation—total expulsion of the Europeans—away with Havanna People—away with the Congressites. This is a matter which nobody understands; there is, however, no doubt but Santa Anna moves the springs.

The Chamber of Congress have excepted from the general expulsion 447 Spaniards, a list of whom is published in the papers, and have given power to the government to except, in the whole extent of the Republic, an equal number in addition.

The regular courier has just arrived from Mexico, and among other things brings news that the troops in the capital have been called to arms and placed in quarters, and that an explosion was momently expected. It is not known positively what is the cause or object of this movement.

The illustrious Bishop of Puebla de los Angeles, D. Antonio Joaquim Peres, died on the 26th April, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in consequence of the grief he has felt to see the disorders of the people. The papish curates are in campaign (en campana) exhorting their faithful ones to defend religion and its altars from the consequences of one of the temples of the Lord in Mexico having been transformed into a Yorkino Lodge. You will see in the papers the decree which Santa Anna has issued against the curates in consequence of these measures. We are now in orphanage in respect to a Bishop, Peubla being the only one who remained. Immortaliy marches on with unfurled banners, and the ecclesiastics who foresee the approaching persecution of religion and the clergy, have opened their eyes, and are placing themselves on their guard against the impious maxims of all these subverters of the public peace.

Santa Anna has been appointed Commandant General of this state, and thus unites in himself both civil and political power.

There is not a real in the treasury, and they are beginning to pay the whole world in paper, that is to say, in certificates against the Custom House. They talk correctly of establishing direct taxes, and in fact are discussing the matter in Congress.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated April 30th, says that the Mexican Marine, is in the opinion of the writer, totally destroyed; that Commodore Porter had applied for leave of absence to the United States, and received in answer permission to visit Mexico; that he was to go there in a few days, but that his visit would probably be of no avail, so far as the regeneration of the naval force was concerned.

We relate the following anecdote to illustrate the influence which individuals may have in checking the prevalence of habits of Intemperance.

A well known officer of our acquaintance, who had frequent occasion to press the payment of small executions against a mechanic, whom he usually found at stated hours at the tavern, one day remonstrated with him upon his spending so much of his time and earnings there. The man was not, in the common meaning of the word, *intemperate*, although he drank regularly every day. The man was poor and considered unfortunate—He had started fair in life, but his progress had been downward, and his debts increased with his inability to pay them. The officer enquired of him as to the quantity of spirits he drank daily, which, added to the quantities he gave away to his bar-room associates, amounted to little less than an hundred dollars a year. The man was astonished. He had never made such a calculation before; and for the first time discovered that his own folly had been the cause of his misfortunes.—He resolved to abstain entirely, and kept his promise. The consequence was that his lawsuits were soon at an end, his debts were paid and from being a poor, broken spirited man he, has become as independent as an ability to meet all his engagements can make him. He has given up tippling, duns, executions, poverty & wretchedness, & obtained in exchange health, competency and respectability; and the whole of this happy change may be indirectly ascribed to the well timed reproof of an individual who officially learned his ruinous course of habits.—Others we hope may take a hint from this anecdote and thus do much to remove the stain from our land.

Worcester Yeoman.

Mr. Trant, a member of the House of Commons, who has made himself remarkable by his opposition to the Catholic Emancipation Bill, is spoken of in the following manner by the Tralee Mercury.

"The father of W. H. Trant, Esq., M. P., the red-hot Brunswicker, was a cold green Papist, from Dingle-i-couch, in the kingdom of Kerry. The father was a good shot; he killed in a duel the late Sir John Colthrust, who was considered the best marksman of his day. When the parties were on the ground, Trant took off his spectacles, deliberately wiped them and settled them most composedly upon that feature of the face which nature intended for their accommodation. He then coolly took a comfortable pinch of snuff and cocked his feather-spring. Sir. John, looking all the time, at length turned with an air of dismay to his second and exclaimed, "By the L———d, that damned Jesuit will shoot me."—The sentence hardly escaped his lips when he dropped!"

ANECDOTE OF AN EAGLE.

A boatman, while engaged in conveying salt on the Onondaga Lake, a few years since, saw a large grey Eagle cutting his gyrations in the air, apparently noticing some prey in the lake beneath. In a moment he poised, and darted from his altitude into the water, from which he was unable to rise. A continued flapping with his broad and extended pinions kept him from being drawn under and proved that his diamond eyes had not mistaken their object. He approached the land slowly, the unknown creature below acting as propellant and helmsman. The boatman grew interested in the affair and landed.—The Eagle on touching terra firma, showed himself fastened to a fine salmon. Our hero, thinking it time to take a share of the plunder, cut himself a stout cudgel, and approached the imperial bird of Jove—which, having his talons fast was unable to rise, advance or recede. Three times was the club raised to strike, but the noble bearing of the legal bird, and his undaunted front, made even the boatman quail. He could not assault imprisoned majesty. The Eagle exhibited no signs of fear, but occasionally nibbled the gills of his prize, and indignantly glanced at the intrusive boatman. At length the talons of one leg became released, and by a dexterous turn, those of the other, when he soared away to his thunder clouds on high, leaving the much coveted salmon to the boatman, who, on weighing it, found it to balance 26lbs.

N. York Courier.

Force of Imagination.—The following case lately occurred under the care of M. Maury, at the hospital of St. Louis:—A young man from the country, a laborer, imagined he swallowed a young snake in a glass of water. "It is five years," said he, "since the accident occurred; since which time the animal has not ceased to grow. It has attained an enormous size, and produces great inconvenience: constantly in motion, it traverses the belly, mounts into the chest, and sometimes rises up to the left eye, when I have a distinct perception of its size and color. Sometimes its movements are so violent and painful that I am obliged to constrain them by seizing and squeezing it through the parities of the abdomen." The patient described a variety of other circumstances connected with his internal enemy, and appealed to the bystanders whether they did not hear it hissing, yet, in every other respect, he was perfectly rational. M. Maury, aware that no reasoning would avail, affected to agree with him. The patient himself expressed his conviction that nothing but an operation could save him. It was performed in the following manner: In order to render the illusion more complete, a large plait was made in the integuments of the abdomen—the base of which was traversed with a bitory, and a live adder introduced into the wound in the form of a seton, so as to be seen under the skin. One sideof the wound being covered with the hand, the patient was requested to assist by seizing the head of the "serpent," and unite his efforts to those of the operator in extracting it.

No idea can be formed of the joy of the patient, without having witnessed it. Next day he declared that he was prodigiously shrunk, in consequence of the extraction of the horrid creature; all the torments he had suffered for five years were removed; the cure was complete in a few days, and what is more remarkable, it has continued permanent. One circumstance alone for a moment rendered it doubtful: the patient was afraid that the serpent had left some eggs, but his confidence was completely restored on being assured that it was a *male* serpent.

A Hare story.—A French paper relates the following, as "a fact, on which reliance may be placed." We commend it to the notice of the credulous:

"A few days ago two gentlemen, who were on a sporting excursion near Pierrefitte, perceived a hare which fled with another hare on its back: one of them fired, and killed that which was running. The animals then changed characters, and the other ran off with his dead companion. He fired again, and having killed the other, went up to take his prize, when, to his astonishment, he found that the two hares were joined back to back, so as to form only one animal with two heads, four ears and eight feet. It has been preserved for the study of the Zoologist."

Feast of the Editors.—On Wednesday evening last, a supper was given to Nathan Green, Esq. late editor of the Statesman, by his contemporaries of the other Boston papers, on the occasion of his retiring from the employment which has hitherto engaged his attention, preparatory to his entrance upon the duties of Postmaster of this city. Major Benjamin Russell, formerly of the Centinel, was in the Chair, assisted by Mr. Minns, recently of the Palladium, as Vice President. Representatives from nearly all our newspaper establishments were present, and toasts and songs went round with astonishing rapidity. Good things were eat with apparent *gout*, jokes old and new cracked in profusion, and the contents of champaigne bottles were extracted with commendable easc and propriety. The utmost harmony prevailed through the evening, and there was an excellent illustration afforded of the facts that here personal fellowship is seldom sacrificed at the altar of party politics.

Boston Daily Advertiser.

Wild Pigeons.—We have never before witnessed such multitudes of wild pigeons as have appeared amongst us the present season. Flocks extending miles in length, have many days been seen passing over the hills, and presenting a novel and interesting appearance. But what is most extraordinary, and causes us now to notice them, is their encampments about ten miles from this place in a S. W. direction, where they have built their nests and are raising their young. This encampment is upwards of nine miles in length and four in breadth—the lines regular and straight—within which, there is scarcely a tree, large or small, that is not covered with nests. They cause such a constant roaring by the flapping of their wings, that persons going into the encampment have great difficulty in hearing each other speak. Every thing throughout their camp appears to be conducted in the most perfect order. They take their turn regularly in setting and in feeding their young; and when any of them are killed upon their nests by the sportsmen, others immediately supply their places. We are inclined to believe that they have in part adopted Mr. Owen's "Community System," as the whole appears to be a "common stock business."

The *Squabs*, (as their young are called,) are now sufficiently large to be considered by Epicures better for a rich dish than the old ones—and they are "being" caught and carried off by wagon loads.

Montrose, (Pa.) Reg.

Mary's Journey.—Mr. S. G. Goodrich has recently published a little work with this title, written in the English language by a young student at Harvard University, who is a native of Germany. We have looked through its pages with much gratification. The author evinces an intellect imbued with the genuine attributes of genius. He displays an originality of conception: a powerful, fervid, and poetical imagination; and a command of language, which, though tinctured somewhat with the peculiarities of his native tongue, imparts an interest to his work, which it might not otherwise command. It is a simple tale, told with the honest & amiable sincerity which characterises a chaste and cultivated mind. We are reminded by his style and sentiments, of the good St. Pierre; and, from the specimen before us, should not hesitate to rank the author among the most promising that have lately appeared.

Boston Bulletin.

Cultivation of Cinnamon.—The Cinnamon department of the Island of Ceylon, consists of from 25 to 26,000 people, who form a separate cast of their own, and who are altogether employed in the cultivation of the cinnamon tree, (*Laurus Cinnamon,*) and in preparing the bark of that tree for the market. The exportation of this article from Ceylon frequently amounts to 6,000 bales, of 80lbs. each bale. Although the cinnamon grows wild in the south and south west part of the Island, the Dutch and English Government have thought it advantageous to have it cultivated in four or five very large gardens; one of the largest of which, called the Marandan, is close to Colombo. From the bark of the cinnamon tree, the cinnamon, which is used for culinary purposes, is prepared; it is from the same bark that the cinnamon water and the cinnamon oil are prepared; and also a very fine oil, like the oil of cloves, is prepared from the leaves, and the finest description of camphor from the roots.

Gardner's Mag.

From the Norwich Courier.

As I was passing through Colchester on Thursday evening, the 23rd inst. about 8 o'clock, I observed a very curiouselectrical or meteorological phenomenon, which I am induced to communicate in consequence of its importance to the philosophical part of the community, and which may be in some measure explicative of the origin and formation of those meteors, which are frequently observed shooting about in the elevated regions of the atmosphere, and may lead to a more conclusive demonstration that they are some of the phenomana attending the powerful agent *electricity*. It was as follows: I observed apparently, a very vivid flash of lightning, without any audible report. I looked up and saw a bright luminous streak extending through an are of about 15 or 20 degrees, but very narrow and tapering at each end, and rather roughly defined, remaining stationary in a south easterly direction from the place where I was, but nearly in the Zenith. Its direction was nearly east and west, remaining visible for about 1 1-2 minutes, gradually contracting till it was lost in a feint, undefined, luminous appearance near its centre, which was partially visible for some minutes longer. The air at the time was somewhat chilly—no clouds were to be seen.

N. Scholefield.

Mr. Dunham—Sir, since various conjectures and opinions are in circulation, respecting the yellow substance which appeared, during the rain on Friday, on the pavement and floating on the docks and little coves about the Shetucket river, I have attempted an analysis, to ascertain whether it was sulphur, as was generally supposed. The following is the result:—After the yellow substance was well dried, a small quantity was placed on a clean shovel, and exposed to a moderate heat. As soon as any fumes or smoke arose, it was carefully examined—and no smell of sulphur could be perceived. The heat was continued until it ignited, when it assumed the appearance of ignited charcoal. When cool it was put into a little Nitric acid, which produced an effervescence similiar to magnesia, plainly indicating the presence of alkali—the acid became partially neutralized, and the residuum had all the qualities of charcoal finely pulverised. Hence we may infer, that it is not a mineral substance, its specific gravity being much less than water, and insoluble in hot Nitric acid. It then must be a vegetable product, but by what means it has been conveyed to us, no satisfactory reason can be given.

A. V. H.

Norwich, April 27.

Gold.—A new Gold Mine is discovered almost every week; and in fact, well nigh every day, in the county of Guilford.—These discoveries have produced considerable spirit and animation among our citizens. They have called many lazy, lounging fellows, who once hung as a weight upon society, into active and manly exertion. Many unfortunate men, who have long groaned under the iron hand of their unrelenting creditors, have by means of the gold digging interest, been enabled to square themselves with the world, and again place themselves in the ranks of independent men, bidding defiance to duns and constables. Tracts of land which have long gone begging at *three hundred dollars*, have recently been sold for *six thousand*. We like to *hear* these things, and we like to tell them. The rich treasure which our neighbours are digging from the bowels of the earth, will enable them to procure all the comforts and conveniences of life; and then we think it nothing but fair that they should reward us for our pains by *subscribing to our Paper*.

Greensboro' Patriot.

In Philadelphia, the bells of Christ Church and the State House bell, were rung in testimony of joy at the recent triumph of Religious Liberty in England.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1829.

State Bank.—The Stockholders of this Institution met at Raleigh on the first instant. Most of the stock was represented, either by the Stockholders themselves, or by their proxies; and the State was represented by Romulus M. Saunders, Louis D. Wilson and Isaac Wright, Esqrs. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the affairs of the Bank as well as the course most proper to be pursued in closing its concerns; their report is contained in the last Raleigh papers, and concludes with recommending, that the Bank proceed, "in the usual, regular and moderate collections of old accommodation loans, according to their sound discretion, and the ability of the customers to make payments; and to refrain from making further discounts or new loans, except upon paper to be discharged at *short* periods, upon which punctual payments will be expected and exacted."

In relation to the causes of the depreciation and discredit of the notes of the State Bank, and the losses which it has incurred, the committee express the belief, "that most of these evils have arisen from the multitude of the Branches and of the Directors, according to the Charter." The whole number of Directors, it appears, is *ninety-eight*, and they have been very liberal borrowers themselves. Receiving no pay for their services, they are allowed Bank accommodations, which are considered as permanent, as only the interest, without any instalment, is paid. The Directors now owe the Bank $365,914 42, making the average debt of each Director a trifle over 3,325 dollars. This debt, large as it is, is smaller than it has been for many years; it has generally, the committee state, been $500,000, or upwards of 5000 dollars, on an average, to each Director. To remedy this evil, the committee hope that the Legislature will pass a law "to suppress undue, unfair, and injurious practices of favoritism among the Directors to themselves;" and we doubt not the Legislature will perceive the propriety of so doing. On the whole, the report is mild and conciliating, and evinces a totally different feeling from that exhibited by the Directors of the Principal Bank in the arbitrary and rigorous rule which they promulgated last winter.

The *Greensborough Patriot* has changed editors, and the last number appears on an enlarged sheet and in an entirely new dress. It is neatly executed, and the editorial department well managed. In politics, the editor is an advocate of correct principles,—rather an unprofitable business in these times of "rewards and punishments," when men are proscribed for their independence, and liberally paid, out of the public treasure, for their subservience,—but notwithstanding, we hope he may be sustained by the honest support of the people, honestly earned.

The 18 or 20 pensioned editors of the Administration are zealously engaged in defending the proscriptive policy which is now enforced with so much rigor. This is their business—they are *paid*, out of the public funds, to do such work, or whatever else they are bidden. The Telegraph tells them, that "every man who is *paid* out of the *public money*, is expected to be at his post and to work;" and this authoritative intimation of Duff has made the stipendiary editors as busy as bees in their vocation. Salaries of $3000 and $5000 per year, not only cause them to be marvellously well pleased with the Administration, but render them really *independent*—of the people, on whom they have heretofore relied for their bread.

A writer in the North-Carolina Journal proposes transforming our University into a Military School, to be denominated the "*Southern Jackson Military Institute*," the students to be called *Cadets*. We hope this project will meet with no favor. If a Military Institution be wanted in the State, let those who desire it, establish one; but let our University remain sacred to Science, Literature and Religion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE Y. & C. JOURNAL.

Dear Sir:—During the last session of Congress, I was charged with several petitions to the Post-Master General on the subject of running the stage twice, instead of once a week, (as it now goes) from Raleigh to Salisbury; all of which I presented in person, without delay, and zealously urged the propriety of making the change. The Post-Master General regretted that the depressed situation of the Department would not justify his ready assent to the request of the petitions; but said he would reflect upon it, and as soon as it could be done with propriety, it should be, and possibly he might order the change before the close of the session. He however came to the conclusion that it could not, in justice to "other claims," be done at that time, and directed the enclosed letter to be written to me on the subject, which I respectfully ask you to publish in your paper, with a view to contradict a charge, which I have recently understood is in circulation against me, for inattention to the subject. Its publication will not only show my attention, but that the application was not entirely disregarded, which will, perhaps, encourage the petitioners to persevere in their request.

I am at a loss to know why your paper does not come on as regularly as the Western Carolinian; they are published the same day, and I presume put in the Post-Office about the same time. Several numbers of your paper I have not received at all, and those I do receive are generally a week behind the other paper. The last one I received came by the return mail. I think I may safely say not more than one out of four comes to hand, as I should suppose they would, if the Postmasters all did their duty.

Very respectfully, yours,
JNO. LONG.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Office of Mail Contracts,
January 23, 1829.

SIR:—The Post-Master General instructs me to say, that the highly respectable memorial of many citizens of North-Carolina, in regard to the great Mail Route from Raleigh to Salisbury, will be taken under consideration, and when the funds of the Department will enable him to give the desired accommodation, consistently with other claims, it shall be done.

I have the honor to be, your ob'dt servant,
P. BRADLEY.

Hon. JOHN LONG,
House of Representatives.

REMOVALS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Joseph Nourse is removed from the situation of Register of the Treasury.

George MacDaniel, John MacDaniel, Ezekiel MacDaniel, John B. Martin, Levan Belt, and Orris S. Paine, are removed from the Office of the Fourth Auditor.

Benjamin Homans is removed from the office of the Secretary of the Navy.

All the above were efficient public officers. Not a charge is made—nor can be made against them, except that some of them are known, and others suspected to be friendly to the late Administration. One of them has a family of eight children, and had a salary of one thousand dollars. He served in the army during the late war, and was in Fort M'Henry at the time of its bombardment by the British Fleet.

Mr. Nourse has served his country faithfully, from the year 1776. Under the Old Congress he was appointed—

Dec. 30, 1776, Assistant Clerk to the Board of War.

June 17, 1777, Deputy Secretary to the Board of War.

Feb. 12, 1778, Secretary of Ordinance, and Paymaster to the Board of War.

May 20, 1779, Assistant Auditor General.

Sept. 19, 1781, Register of the Treasury: and on the organization of the Treasury Department, by Gen. Hamilton, under the Federal Constitution, he was re-appointed—

Sept. 10, 1789, Register of the Treasury, in which Office he has remained to the present time. *Nat. Journal.*

MR. CLAY.....A public dinner was given to Mr. Clay, by the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, on the 16th ult. to which about 3000 citizens sat down. Had we no other account of this dinner than the garbled & prejudiced statements given by some letter writers in the Telegraph of Thursday evening, we should have enough to assure us, that the proceedings at this banquet, and the spirit which was exhibited, afford the strongest evidence of the commanding position which Mr. Clay now occupies at home, and the brightest indications of his coming triumph. When the complimentary toast of Mr. Clay was given, he made an address to the company, of which a copy is promised to the public in a future number of the Reporter, which gives us a little glimmering of light as to its general character and import. In the course of his remarks, he declared that "not an officer under the government, during the last four years, ending on the 4th of March last, had been removed from office on account of political sentiments." He further stated what was said in this paper at the time, and has been frequently said since that time, that, in the few transfers made in the publication of the laws, "in some cases political friends had given place to political opponents, when the public interest required the transfer." With a just feeling he deprecated the idea of a "thinking freeman," whether he was in a situation to produce effect by the expression of his thoughts or not, being made responsible, by the loss of his office, for the exercise of his unbiassed right of suffrage, or the mere disclosure of his sentiments. The practice of appointing to offices "an undue proportion of political Editors," he designated as pregnant with evil consequences to the purity and freedom of the press. With a preference for retirement from the harassments of public life, he still declared himself ready, when called upon by the public voice, to yield his predilection, and again to obey the summons to public life; but he suggested that even should that be the case, it was his conviction that the season of utility was not the present moment. *Nat. Journal.*

Influence of popular Sentiment.

Public opinion is probably destined to be the most efficient human instrument in correcting evil customs, and in elevating the tone of public morals. In hereditary governments, the power of public opinion is great; in free states it is entirely supreme. But this opinion, omnipotent as it is, has as yet been formed by a few leading characters. In some instances, one individual is so much the idol of his nation, that, if he publish his sentiments, and exhibit his manners, he is sure to be followed by the multitude.—Swift might thushave ruled in the British kingdom, and Franklin in the American republic. With special ease, may one commanding character lead the community, when he avails himself of the popular passion, which happens to agitate their minds, and opens before them a way in which it may be gratified. When Peter the hermit, clothed in sackcloth, visited the cities of Christendom, and with a loud and pathetic cry, preached a general crusade, he appealed to a sentiment which then pervaded the christian world, and all Europe was electrified by his eloquence, and seemed to be loosened from its ancient bed. Princes and prelates, nobles and peasants, flocked to the cross, demanding to be led against the infidels, to dislodge them from the holy land.—Men can be controlled, not only by appeals to their passions, but by arguments addressed to their rational and moral powers. These principles are ever on the side of truth and duty. Whenever the benevolent teacher endeavours to enlighten and persuade men, he will be supported by these internal advocates, so that, if he fail, it will be because prejudice or passion silenced their pleadings.

Another Payment.—Mr. William Meyer, Editor of the New Brunswick Times, an old federal paper, which threw a somerset during the time of the late administration, and came out for Jackson, has been appointed Post Master of New Brunswick, vice Dr. Fitz Randolph removed. Why don't Mr. Van Buren keep a sharper look-out for *the* republican party? [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Another.—Dr. Hogeboom has been appointed Post Master in Schodack, Rensselaer county, vice Stephen Merchant, Esq. removed.—*Ibid.*

And yet Another.—Eli M. Todd, Esq. has been appointed Post Master in Waterford, in the place of Samuel Demarest removed. *Ibid.*

Encke Comet.—The Nantucket Inquirer States that the Hon. Walter Folger, of that place, extensively known as a man of deep research in science, and profound knowledge as an astronomer, has recently constructed a set of tables for determining the place of the Encke Comet, at any period within the compass of a thousand years.

Professor Brugnatelli, of Parma, has, according to the Italian journals, discovered an effectual remedy against hydrophobia. It consists in the internal use and external application of water diluted with oxygenated saline acid, wherewith the wounds by the bite of a mad animal are to be washed. The remedy is said to be efficient, even if applied several days after the bite has been inflicted, and a great number of cures confirm the discovery.

A work has lately made its appearance at Stockholm, which proves by most carefully and accurately arranged tables, that most of the Monarchs of Europe, are descended in a direct line from Harold Harlager, who was born 873, died 934, reigned 49 ears, & was married five times.

Destruction of Insects by Tobacco Water.—In the process of preparing tobacco for use, a liquid is expressed from it, which is very cheap, and highly destructive of animal life. This mixed with from three to five parts of water, is found, by a writer in the transactions of the London Horticultural Society, to be an effectual remedy for the aphis, caterpillars, and similar insects which infest fruit trees.

Ministers to London and Paris—We understand, that our Ministers will probably sail about the 1st of July. The intention of the Government is to send out Messrs. McLane and Rives in the same vessel—the Constellation. She is now at Norfolk, and ordered to be put in immediate readiness for that service. *Richmond Enquirer.*

A Rhode Island Editor states that the Judges of the Supreme Court are making their fortunes out of the public purse.—And how much does the reader suppose that these high dignitaries receive? Why, the Chief-Justice has $650, and the Associate Judges $500 a year!

Fayetteville Market, June 4.

Cotton, 8 a 8¼, bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 5 a 6; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 45 a 50; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 a 2 50; molasses, 32 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 30; sugar, common 9 00, prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 70 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 40 a 45; whiskey 25 a 27; wheat, 85 a 90.

United States Bank Notes 1½ to 1¾ per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, June 1.

Cotton, 7¾ a 9¾; flour, 6¾ a 7; corn, 42 a 46 oats, 35 a 38; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 32 a 34; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3 a 4; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9, bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 34 cents; T. Island, 50; sugar Mucovado, 9½; St. Croix and Jamaica, 7 a 9½ a 10½; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 32.

Richmond, June 1.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 47 a 50, flour 6 12½ a 6 52, wheat 1.00, apple brandy, 40 a 45, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis...S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2.....Georgia do. 2½ a 3.

Notice.

I WILL expose the balance of the Stock of GOODS of E. Allemong, on the 13th and 14th of August, 1829, at Auction.

91245 R. H. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Mecklenburg Bible Society.

THE Mecklenburg Bible Society will meet in the Presbyterian Church in Charlotte, on the first day of July next. A punctual attendance of the members is requested; and all others, who feel an interest in the Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

2t38 WM. DAVIDSON.

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

WILL be sold for cash, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in July next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the *Taxes* for the years specified:—

Persons' Names.	*Acres.*	*Value.*	*Year.*
Benjamin Cooper,	200	$150	1826
John Hughes,	100	100	1826
David Hughes,	200	200	1826
Guthridge Garland, Capt.	150	150	1826
William Hill,	50	50	1826
Alexander Lowry,	190	224	1826
John Lee,	150	200	1827
William Guch,	175	150	1827
Joel Guch,	100	75	1827
Robert Jones,	55	50	1827
Isaiah Stewart,	50	25	1827
James Sparkes,	100	50	1827
James Wilson, (Cain Creek)	20[illegible]	200	1827
Thomas Howell,	100	100	1827
John Bowman,	100	10	1827
John Bennet,	100	100	1827
Benjamin Cooper,	200	200	1827
Guthridge Garland, Capt.	150	150	1827
Enoch Harrel,	100	50	1827
John Hughes,	100	50	1827
David Hughes,	200	200	1827
Isaiah Rose,	100	100	1827
William Whitson,	100	100	1827
James Renfrow,	100	100	1827
Benjamin Carver,	150	200	1827
William Silvers,	100	50	1827
Saml. Harris's heirs,	440	300	1827
Lewis Baird's heirs,	1040	740	1826-7
Daniel Black,	100	150	1825
Frederick Cimeroe,	350	350	1826
John Oliver,	50	50	1825-6
Benjamin Cooper,	200	150	1826
John Hues,	100	100	1826
David Hues,	200	200	1826
Guthridge Garland	150	150	1826

SAMUEL McD. TATE,
Former Sheriff of Burke.

Morganton, May 10, 1829.....10t242.

Doct. Samuel B. Watson,

HAVING located himself in Charlotte, for the purpose of attending to the practice of his profession, offers his services to the citizens of the above place and its vicinity in the occupation already specified.

He may be found at the office formerly occupied by Mr. Morrison.

Charlotte, June 5, 1829.—5t260.

RAN AWAY

From the subscriber on Sunday, the 7th inst. about six miles above Charlotte, on my way to Florida, my man JO. or JOSEPH. He is about twenty-one or two years of age, rather stout built, had on a white fur hat, no coat, and a bundle of clothes with him. I expect he will endeavor to return to Mr. Richard Russell's, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia, where he has a wife. I will give five dollars reward for his delivery to me, or for securing him in any jail, so I get him. In my absence, any person that may take him up will please write to Mr. Laban Jordan or Capt. Robert W. Bragg, of Lunenburg county, Virginia, and inform them of the same. MILES JORDAN.

Rowan county, N. C. June 9, 1829.—6t142p.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, wholesale or retail, at the

Salisbury Medical & Drug Store,

on advantageous terms for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers, the following articles:

Aloes Soc. and Hepat.
Acidum Nitric
Muriat.
Sulphuric
Tartaric
Prussic
Citric
Arrow Root
Alum
Arsenic
Alchohol
Antimony Sulph. Aur.
Sulphuret
Ammoniæ Aqua
Spirits
Aqua Fortis
Aniseed
Balsam Copaiva
Canadensis
Peru
Tolu
Bark Sanford's
Peruv. common
Yellow
Lima
Red
Mazereon
Beans Tonqua
Barley Pearl
Borax refined
Burgundy Pitch
Bismuth oxd.
Cantharides
Cassia
Caraway Seed
Calomel
Camphor refined
Canella Alba
Essence Bergamot
Cinnamon
Lavender
Peppermint
Spruce
Extract Cinchon.
Gentian
Hiocyami
Cicutæ
Liquorice
Ergot
Flores Benzœ
Sulph.
Zinci
Chamomile
Lavender
Elder
Fol. Sabina
Senna
Uva Ursi
Fennel Seed
Fowler's Solution
Galls Aleppo
Gentian
Ginger pulv.
Gum Arabic
Fœtid.
Galbanum
Kino
Myrrh
Gamboge
Scammony
Shellac
Copal
Elastic
Mastic
Hellebore nig. & alb.
Hoffman's Anodyne
Cardamom Seed
Creta P. P.
Chalk red and white
Cochineal
Conserve Rosæ
Cream Tartar
Cinnamon
Cloves
Caustic Lun.
Copperas
Colombo pulv.
Radix
Colchicum
Cicuta
Coxe's Hive Syrup
Cephalic Snuff
Colocynth
Corrosive Sublimate
Digitalis Purp.
Dover's Powders
Elaterium
Elixir Vitriol
Epsom Salts
Ether Vitriol
Essence Lemon
Winter green
Oleum Anise
Cajeput
Cloves
Juniper
Lavender
Origanum
Peppermint
Rosemary
Sassafras
Savin
Wormseed
Croton. Tig.
Olives
Spike
Castor
Sallad
Winter green
Pennyroyal
Cinnamon
Lemon
Turpentine
Oxymel Scillæ
Orange Peel
Opium Turk.
Paregoric
Pearl Ash
Pink Root
Plaster Adhesive
Roborans
Diachylon
Mercurial
Bonsall's
Simplex
Mahy's
Court
Cantharis
Pimento
Cayenne
Powders James'
Antimonial
Potass Sulph.
Super Tartris
Carb. Puriss
Precipitas rub. & alb.
Quinine Sulph.
Quassia Excelsa
Quicksilver
Rhei pulv. and rad.
Rochelle Salts
Resin yellow
Saffron
Sarsaparilla
Seneka
Serpent Virgin.
Senna Alx. and Ind.
Squills
Soda sup. carb.
Spirits Nitre Dulcis
Wine
Lavender comp.
Camphor
Ammonia
Sponge Surgeon's
Soap Castile
Thompson's eye water
Dean's Rheumatic Pills
Wheaton's Bitters
Anderson's Cough Drops
Anderson's Pectoral Pills
Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent
Do. Pulmonary Syrup
Do. Tooth ache Specific
Do. Linimentum
Hydriodas Potass
Iodine
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Jalap pulvis
Juniper Berries
Lichen Island.
Liquorice radix
Laudanum
Lint patent
Litharge
Lime Oxym.
Lime Juice
Lemon Surrup
Magnesia carb.
calcined Henry's
William's
Mace
Manna Flake
Musk
Mustard Seed
Mercurial Oitnment
Blue Pill Mass.
Nutmegs
Nitre refined
Nux Vomica
Soap Windsor
Salts Tartar
Sanders Red
Sugar Lead
Tartar Emetic
Turpentine Spirits
Trusses Hull's & Ivory
Turmeric
Tamarinds
Tinctures, various
Tragacanth
Valerian
Vitriol White
Vinegar Squills

Wines and Liquors.

Old Sherry Wine
Port do.
Claret do.
Champaigne do.
French Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum

Instruments.

PocketCases, Nos. 1, 2 and 3
Elastic Bougies
do. Catheters
Nipple Shells
Breast Pipes
Stomach Tubes
Spring Lancets
Evan's Thumb do.
Imitation do.
Lancet Phlemes
Tooth Forceps
Fox's Turn Keys
Common do.
Syringes, large & small
Apothecaries' Scales and Weights.

PATENT.

Anderson's Pills
Hooper's do.
Lee's do.
Bonsall's do.
Dyott's do.
Bateman's Drops
British Oil
Godfrey's Cordial
Warner's do.
Haarlem Oil
Opodeldoc
Whitwell's
Stoughton's Elixir
Turlington's Balsam
Balsam of Honey
Swaim's Panacea
Potter's Catholicon
Essence of Mustard
Ink Indelible Perkins'
Red,
Black
Powder
CamelHair Pencils
Carmine Saucers
Gold Leaf
Wafers, Sealing Wax
Pocket Maps

Perfumery.

Cologne Water
Smelling Bottles
Cosmetic Wash Ball
Fancy Soaps, various
Lavender Water
Milk of Roses
Oil Bergamot
Otto Roses
Antique Oil
Macassar do.
Bear's do.
Pomatum
Hair Powder
Tooth Paste
Pearl Powder

SHOP Furniture.

Tincture Bottles
Salt Mouths do.
Specie do.
Vials assorted
Corks
Mortars and Pestles
Pill Tiles
Ointment Jars
Spatulas

PAINTS AND *DYE-STUFFS.*

Fine Chrome Yellow
Green
Anatto
Bleaching Salts
White Lead
Black Do.
Red Do.
Ground Fustic
Logwood
Nicaragua
Indigo, Ivory Black
Lampblack, Madder
Glue, Prussian Blue
Rotten Stone, Pumice
Terra De Sienna
Vermillion
Yellow Ochre
Venetian Red
Spanish Brown
Copal Varnish, No. 1&2
Spanish Whiting

Stationery.

Gilt Paper
Plain do.
Pink do.
Foolscap do.
American Drawing paper
English do.
Paint Boxes
Crayons
Ever-pointed silver Pencils
Lead do.
Sand Boxes
Red and Black Sand
Ladies' gilt Pocket Books
Gentlemen's do Wallets do. plain
Rice paper
Stamps
Letter Folders, bone and ivory

SUNDRIES.

Fancy Snuff Boxes
Plain do.
Lorillard's Snuff
Mayland's do.
Tooth Brushes
Hair do.
Stilettoes
Tweezers
Steel Scissors
Hatters' Bowstrings
Pocket Compasses.

Music AND Musical Instruments.

☞The foregoing list is not complete, but may be useful to those who wish to order.

Salisbury, N. C. June 16, 1829.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

THERE WAS SILENCE IN HEAVEN.

Can Angel spirits need repose
In the full sunlight of the sky?
And can the veil of slumber close
A cherub's bright and blazing eye?

Have seraphim a weary brow,
A fainting heart, and aching breast?
No, far too high their pulses flow,
To languish with inglorious rest.

How could they sleep amid the bliss,
The banquet of delight above?
Or bear for one short hour to miss,
The vision of the Lord they love?

Oh! not the death-like calm of sleep
Could still the everlasting song;
No fairy dream, or slumber deep
Entrance the rapt and holy throng.

Yet not the lightest tone was heard
From angel voice or angel hand,
And not one plumed pinion stirred
Among the bow'd and blissful band.

For there was silence in the sky,
A joy not angel tongues could tell,
As from its mystic fount on high,
The peace of God in stillness fell.

Oh! what is silence here below?
The quiet of concealed despair;
The pause of pain, the dream of wo;
It is the rest of rapture there.

And to the way-worn pilgrim here,
More kindred seems, that perfect peace,
Than the full chaunt of joy to hear
Roll on, and never, never cease.

From earthly agonies set free,
Tired with the path too slowly trod,
May such a silence welcome me,
Into the palace of my God.

PARODY.

Sots who ha' sic noses red,
Sots whom Gin has often led!
Welcome to your miry bed,
Or to revelry.

Now's the night and now's the hour,
See the boozy tiplers lour,
See the brandy bottle's power—
Grog and Deviltry!

See the waiter comes with more,
We are doomed to pay the score,
We will drain our purses lower,
But we'll have a spree!

Wha will be a sober knave?
Wha so wise as to be grave?
Wha won't be the bottle slave?
Let him homeward flee!

Lay the chairs and tables low!
Drunkards fa' where'er they go,
Noses bleed at every blow;
Let us stand or lie!

Wha for topers thirsty maw,
Bottle corks will freely draw,
Drunkards reel, or Drunkards fa'
Drink the glasses dry!

LOVES LADDER.

ADMIRATION.

While graceful Charlotte leads the gay quadrille,
What new sensations Henry's bosom fill,
An introduction gain'd, the youth advances
And hopes she's disengaged the two next dances.

FLIRTATION.

The suit obtained, they tread the mazy round,
At length fatigued a seat's convenient found,
Henry assiduous, plies the glittering fan,
And proves himself a very nice young man.

APPROBATION.

With favouring smiles, the fair one hears his prattle,
Sips lemonade, and vows he's quite a rattle,
Then as new raptures rise in every glance,
Exclaims, "I think we'd better join the dance."

DECLARATION.

Next morn he calls, the custom's very old,
To hope the lady has not taken cold,
Thinks she looks charming in dishabille,
And tells what pangs his stricken bosom fill.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Philanthrophist and Investigator.

ARISTIDES. NO. XX.

BETTING.....AN ORIGINAL TALE.

The reader of these occasional essays, must have noticed that the intention, and general tenor of them, is to repress and contract the evils of *gaming*, especially that of *lottery*, not forgetting, however, to reprehend other modes that tend to demoralize the minds, and unequally and unjustly distribute the property of the citizens.

One mode of gaming that has hitherto escaped our censure, shall now be noticed, viz: laying *wagers* or *betting* upon the issue of any struggle between candidates for office, race-horses, game cocks, &c. &c. In the game of *bets*, as in all others, that *dishonesty* is the prominent feature, is evinced by the parties desiring to acquire property without paying a *consideration*. Yet in all but lottery gaming, there is risque on both sides, but in that, there is not, if we allow the *managers* to be parties. In betting in the cases above mentioned, and others of the like character, the parties can commonly plead in mitigation of criminality, their friendship for the candidate, and confidence in his success; or their partiality for their horse or fowl, might have as much or more influence in producing obliquity from the paths of rectitude, than the thirst for gain; whereas in lottery gaming, cool blooded avarice is the most powerful inducement.

But we still insist that all games of chance have a tendency to moral corruption, and when engaged in, will deprave the most virtuous mind.

To illustrate this truth, we will relate a long anecdote, direct to the point. We shall not, like the writers of modern fiction, state that our tale is founded on fact, but shall relate the facts themselves, substantially, as received from a worthy descendant of the prominent party, long since deceased. His grandfather, the hero of our story, was no less a personage, than the Hon. *Timothy Ruggles*, counsellor at law, of facetious memory, who emigrated from the sterile sands of Cape Cod, Mass. to the fertile hills of Hardwick, in the county of Worcester, about the year 1750. As an advocate, he was respectable & successful, but that was not his hobby. In agricultnre he was a proficient, and the sports of the field were his favorite amusements, and his overweening attachment to dogs, is an unalienable inheritance of the family.—He was general of brigade in his *Majesty's* colonial militia, and the title of *Brigadier* is still connected with his memory. By his loyalty to his king, he lost the confidence of his countrymen, who were resolute in their resistance to the encroachments of power, and to secure his personal safety, he fled the country, previous to the commencement of hostilities in 1775, and ended his days in England.

During his residence in Hardwick, he was in habits of intimacy with the reigning family in the county, the *Chandlers*, and in token of friendship, presented Col. *Gardner Chandler*, sheriff of the county, with a fine blooded colt. Col. Chandler, no less courteous and liberal, reciprocated the compliment, and made the Brigadier a present of a *bull-calf*, the fruit of a very large imported cow, he had purchased, with the calf by her side, having been dropped on the passage. Time and good ke ping ripened this calf to a bull of great size and beauty. He was the pride of the herd, and almost idolized by his owner; who was so confident of his favorite's *invincibility*, that he challenged the whole country to produce a match for him in the field of battle, and would pledge any sum that should be required, upon the issue of the contest. Weeks and months passed, before any antagonist appeared—at length the challenge reached the ears of a man in Connecticut (*Pomfret*, I believe,) who owned a bull, whose pedigree was as noble, and his prowess as renowned in his neighborhood, as was the Brigadier's in Hardwick. Fired with emulation, and knowing that his bull would not take a stump, he started with his champion for Hardwick, and arrived on a Saturday evening, and took up the Brigadier's gage. The battle was appointed for the Monday following, and *fifteen pounds* ($50) staked upon the issue. After the preliminaries were settled, and the General had time for reflection, he had some qualms of regret for his unpremeditated defiance of all competitors with his bull. He had given the challenge in exultation at the victories his bull had gained over all domestic enemies; but had not calculated that one of "the bulls of *Bashan*" would appear to accept it, for the size and figure of his new enemy was evidence in his mind that he must have proceeded from that stock.

Notwithstanding his humorous eccentricities, Gen. Ruggles possessed a fair and honest mind, and disdained every dishonorable subterfuge, that was not professionally required. But the bull bet had reduced him to the level of the gamester, and his dignity of character and pride of virtue fell with him, and low and dishonorable evasion was summoned to his aid, in the pressing dilemma. The ensuing day, the Sabbath, the General was more rigid in observing than was customary, for not one of his family was permitted to stay from meeting; the Connecticut bull owner, (whom, for the want of another name, we shall call *Bullum*.) went of *course*. But at noon the Brigadier pretended ill health and excused himself from attending the afternoon services. But no sooner was the coast clear of witnesses, than he prepared to execute his knavish design—which was, to assist his bull in defeating his enemy that day, that he might more certainly prove victorious the next. He accordingly armed himself with a pitch fork, and repaired to his barn yard, surrounded by a high stone wall, which he had selected for the bloody arena, and introduced the combatants Whoever has witnessed the fierce and undaunted frown of of these noble animals well knows that no time will be lost in *sine qua nons, or manifestoes*, but when 'bull meets bull, then comes the tug of war. The bellow of defiance, which reechoed from the surrounding hills, which was the dreadful 'note of preparation," and the paw of "make ready" was instantly followed by the push of head, and the gore of horn. So nearly matched in strength and courage were our champions, that for a time the scale of victory seemed equally balanced. But at this eventful crisis, the imprudence of Ruggles turned them. Blinded by ignorance to the natural effects of his measures, he attacked *Blue law* in his rear, with his fork, which so chafed and irritated him, that he redoubled his exertions against his more honourable foe, who was unable to resist so violent an assault, and gave ground; his annoyed enemy lost no time in following his advantage, whilst his antagonist disputed every inch, and fought valiantly on the retreat. The General saw his discomfiture with rage and despair, and repeated his vengeful goads upon the conqueror, which but new nerved him for victory, and he pursued his exhausted and unfortunate enemy to the corner of the fatal wall, where, still head to head, he exerted his last desperate effort for life and victory, but in vain! Alas! Alas! poor fellow, his fate was sealed, *his neck was broken!* and he fell lifeless at the feet of the heroic victor!! who viewe with dignified pride his fallen foe, but disdained to mutilate his gallant remains. He had a living enemy, who was worthy of his revenge, who, with rage and mortification, was still goading his haunches with his fork. With retributive fury he turned upon the Brigadier, who realizing his danger, dropped his useless weapon and "took to his heels." The incensed bull followed, with glaring eye-balls and infuriated bellow—the gate was opened, but no time for closing—Ruggles pulled for his life, and the bull at his heels—the door yard was crossed in a twinkling—the front door was luckily open—Ruggles entered half dead with affright—the bull within a fathom, burning with revenge. Ruggles flew to the parlor—the bull followed; but in turning, two legs were quicker than four—the General gained the kitchen, and had time to close the door!! Fortunate escape! Two minutes more would have proved fatal to the recreant knight of the *pitch-fork*. But where was now our hero? With eyes of fire, he was thirsting for vengeance upon his dastardly assailant, heedless of the Persian carpet on which he indignantly trampled. But his ire was innoxious, and his search in vain, for the retreat of the coward was secured. While thus in disappointment, he was surveying the garrison he had taken by storm, his eye caught an object more worthy his prowess than his skulking enemy. From an elegant looking glass that extended from floor to floor was reflected another majestic bull!! whose port and belligerent attitude proclaimed "come if you dare." The challenge was instantly accepted, and the rush made: the foe disappeared as if by enchantment, and instead of the victor's laurel crown, the brow of the champion was adorned with the gilded spoils of the mirror. Confounded at the encounter, he stood motionless, wondering at the magic disappearance of his antagonist! Aroused by the destructive clamor, the General ventured from his hiding place, to take a peep at the ruins. Revenge succeeded to rage, and with his well proved musket, he placed a brace of balls in the os frontis of his renowned, and hitherto triumphant foe.—He fell! and great was his fall!! This valiant hero, hors du combat, was weltering in his gore upon the most superb carpet that could adorn the palace of the potentate! and most ignobly slain by a recreant assassin; who now, choked with chagrin, retreated from the scene of carnage to his thorny pillow. His reflections there, we cannot envy. His favorite bull dead! His plighted troth to the stranger, broken! The Sabbath profaned! The most splended mirror then in New England, (a present from an English lady to his wife) all in flinders! The anticipation of the dreadful curtain lecture from his much injured rib, for

'Although she could smile, yet he knew she could frown,"

all conspired to make him *execrate the hour he had commenced gamester*. Dreading the human countenance, and to digest his chagrin, he retired to a secluded chamber for the night.—Morning must come, and did come, however deprecated by conscious guilt. The self convicted Brigadier mustered all his confidence to meet the just reproaches of *Bullum*, whose keen optics had surveyed the whole ground, from parlor to barn yard, and traced the catastrophe to its legitimate source. When met, Ruggles in hurried accents exclaimed,

"Well, friend, you see and know all about this tormenting bull affair. I have conducted like a fool: but there is no help for spilt milk; what was your bull worth."

Bullum calmly replied, "I would not have taken nine pounds ($30) for him, but considering your *misfortune*, I don't care if I take that now, seeing it is as it is."

"I want none of your tises," said "Ruggles, there is your money, go home, and let me see no more of you, nor your bulls."

"One word, General, before I start," says Bullum, "*which beat?* You know we waged fifteen pounds upon which should beat."

Ruggles. "*Beat, beat! their brains are both beat out, and mine had better have been, before I had engaged in such dirty business. It is the first game I ever played, and I intend it shall be the last: take your stakes and be off, quick time.*"

"If you hadn't a nig'd," says Bullum, "you might have had better luck," and off he jogged, to the "land of steady habits," chuckling in his good fortune, and the unprofitable roguery of the Brigadier, who had nothing for his consolation but the compunctions of conscience—the gibes and taunts of his enemies, and the never ceasing raillery of his friends. And "*Ruggles and his bull*" is the standing jest in that section of country "to this day." The moral of the tale, is comprised in the well known proverb, "*Honesty is the best policy.*"

March 24, 1828.

A Shot from a Longbow.—The following is taken from "the Naval Officer," a book from which we made a few extracts last week, without highly praising them:—

"Capital salmon this," said the captain, "where does Billet get it from. By the by, talking of that, did you ever hear of the pickled salmon in Scotland?" We all replied in the affirmative. "Oh, you don't take. D——n it, I don't mean dead pickled salmon; I mean live pickled salmon, swimming about in tanks, as merry as grigs, and hungry as rats." We all expressed our astonishment at this, and declared we never heard of it before. "I thought not" said he, for it has only been introduced into this country by a particular friend of mine, Dr. Mac——. I cannot just now remember his d——d jaw breaking Scotch name; he was a great chymist and geologist, and all that sort of thing—a clever fellow, I can tell you, though you may laugh. Well, this fellow, sir, took nature by the heels and capsized her, as we say. I have a strong idea that he had sold himself to the d——l. Well what does he do, but he catches salmon and puts them into tanks, and every day added more and more salt, till the water was as thick as gruel, and the fish could hardly wag their tails, in it. Then he threw in pepper corns, half-a-dozen pounds at a time, till there was enough. Then he began to dilute with vinegar until his pickle was complete. The fish did not half like it at first; but habit is every thing; and when he showed me his tank, they were swimming about as merry as a shoal of dace: he fed them with fennel, chopped small, and black pepper-corns. "Come, doctor" says I, "I trust no man upon tick; if I don't taste I won't believe my own eyes, though *I can* believe my *tongue*." (We looked at each other.) "That you shall do in a minute," says he; so he whipped one of them out with a landing-net, and when I stuck my knife into him, the pickle ran out of his body like wine out of a claret-bottle, and I ate at least 2 pounds of the rascal, while he flapped his tail in my face. I never tasted such salmon as that. Worth your while to go to Scotland, if its only for the sake of eating live pickled salmon. I'll give you a letter, any of you, to my friend. He'll be d——d glad to see you; and then you may convince yourselves. Take my word for it, if once you eat salmon that way, you will never eat it any other."

Matrimony.—A great proportion of the wretchedness which often embitter married life, I am persuaded has originated in the negligence of trifles—Connubial happiness is a thing of too fine a texture to be handled roughly. It is a sensitive plant, which will not even bear the touch of unkindness; a delicate flower, which indifference will chill, and suspicion blast. It must be watered with the showers of tender affection; expanded with the glow of attention, and guarded by the impregnable barrier of unshaken confidence. Thus matured, it blooms with fragrance in every season of life, and sweetens even the loneliness of declining years.

Quite Cleared Out!—A gentleman returned home from the Gloucester Assizes, a few days ago, having lost his cause, his shirt, great coat and spent all his money. *Warwick Advertiser.*

SCRIPTURAL LEGISLATION.

Washington Irving, in his waggish History of New-York, says, that one of the American States being met in council to draw up a code of laws, finished the *Diet* by a resolution to govern the state by the laws of *God*, until they could devise *better*. This is, perhaps, a parody of Franklin's fine reproof to the Congress, when he calmly said, "Ye are applying to all the lights of antiquity for direction; would it not be well to apply also to "The Father of lights from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift?" The wisdom and efficience of this process will soon be demonstrated to the old Governments of Europe, by the progress of the new Governments at the Missionary stattons. Madagascar has advanced farther in civilization, in a few years than any of the old Governments did in the same number of centuries. Radama the king, told Commodore N. when he saw his surprise at the improvements, we owe it all to the Mission Schools. The truth of this was triumphantly illustrated in the abolition of one of the most ancient and inveterate customs of the nation. It was the law of Madagascar, that if two men were travelling together, and one of them died on the journey, the survivor should take up the dead man, and carry him to the sepulchre of his fathers. This, as may be supposed, often proved fatal to the survivor.—On one occasion it proved fatal to the army. Radama had set out to quell a rebellion on the frontiers. He left Tannareeve at the head of 20,000 men. The marsh-fever broke out on their march, aud in a short time every soldier had a dead man on his back, and some of them carried two. The consequence was, that the whole army perished with the exceptionof Radama and his young officers. When they arrived at the capital he assembled them, & appealed to them. "You," he said, "have been educated in the Mission Schools, and thus raised above the prejudices of your ancestors. We must put an end to this destructive custom, at all hazards. We cannot improve while it continues. I will call a council to discuss the case and I calculate on your support." The matter was debated three days & the law abolished for ever. It is thus that Scriptural instruction is emancipating the minds of savage nations, and the Gospel is proving itself to be the power of God unto temporal and eternal salvation.—When will the world understand that it is the Gospel which must civilize the nations?

English paper.

Lynchburg, May 25.

Desperate Deed!—We regret to record a melancholy catastrophe which happened in this place last Friday afternoon. In the forenoon of that day, a quarrel arose near the river, between John M. Jones, a young man of Lynchburg, and George Hamilton, of Rockbridge, and a short fight was the consequence. Jones immediately came into the main street, borrowed a gun, and loaded it, expressing his determination to shoot Hamilton; though the person from whom he borrowed the gun had no idea that he intended to commit the rash act. When he returned to the river, Hamilton was in a boat, with two other individuals, and anticipating Jones's purpose, begged him not to fire. His entreaties, however, had no effect. Jones fired, and the contents of the gun lodged in the heart of his victim. Hamilton folded his arms for an instant, fell into the water, and expired immediately. Jones then, with a dirk in his hand, pulled Hamilton out of the river, by the collar, intending to complete the murder; but it was unnecessary, the vital spark was already extinct. We forbear to enter into further particulars, as Jones is in custody, and will have to answer to the laws of the country.—The verdict of the inquest held over the body of Hamilton, was "wilful and malicious murder."

Virginian.

Decrease of Intemperance.—The last report of the American Temperance Society, estimates the decrease in spiritous liquors, during the last three years, at *one half* in New England, and *one third* throughout the rest of the country.

A gentleman, having an apartment, told the lanlady, "I assure you, madam, I never left a lodging but my landlady shed tears." She answered, "I hope it was not, sir, that you left without paying your bill."

The Canton Register states, that there is a spring on the Penha, the waters of which, many believe, make reprobates and vilalins of all who partake of them. We have thousands of such springs here, says the Philadelphia Aurora, called the whiskey stills.